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The Washington Bee

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Do you want reliable news?
Do you want a fearless race advocate?
Do you want colored trade?
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VOL. XII WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28 1893 NO 19

Fortune-Teller and Clairvoyant.

Now is the time—don't delay—consult the greatest living Clairvoyant on earth. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Come, and know thy destiny at once. Remain longer in darkness, but seek the light of knowledge, and learn what the mysterious future holds for you.

The fact that the lady is the only Clairvoyant in the State that can assist the troubled, bring happiness to the unhappy, and give help in all misfortune and trouble either by personal interview or by letter, is only too well known by crowds who come to see her from near and afar. Her mysterious powers have convinced the most skeptical that she perfectly understands the science of all the workings of love and its charms, which will overcome your enemies, remove all family trouble and unhappiness; brings the separated together—never fails restores lost affections; brings speedy and happy marriages to the one you love; removes evil influences; breaks up all bad habits, spell conjuring, and gives luck and happiness to last a life time. She will give correct information on law suits, divorces, absent friends, and never failing advice to young people on love, courtship and marriage, and how to choose a partner for happiness, what business you will succeed and make money at. Gives initials of present and future wife or husband.

Thousands have been made happy by her never failing help and advice to those that have been crushed down by misfortune and unhappiness. Reader, if you have been deceived by the many unscrupulous pretenders found in every city, judge not all alike, for your own conscience tells you there is a way to overcome all evils, just the same as there is medicine or all diseases. All who are in trouble, whose fond hopes and ambitions have been blasted, who have been deceived and disappointed by false predictions of others, before giving up, are invited to consult this true lady, she guarantees perfect satisfaction. Call and be convinced of the above true statements. Fee 50 cts. and $1 00. Those who cannot call on me can have their life written in full from cradle to grave by sending $2 00 correct name and year of birth, sex color of hair. Any other information cheerfully answered on receipt stamped envelope.

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Fine and Complicated Watch and Music Box Repairing a Specialty.

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The Disability Bill is a Law

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Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army services are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address

JAMES TANNER
Late Commissioner of Pensions.
Washington D. C.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it. $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Chicago and the World's Fair

Send ten cents (silver) or twelve cents in stamps for a Handy Pocket Guide to the great Exposition; gives information of value to every visitor, Street Guide, Hotel Prices, Cab Fares, Restaurant Rates, etc. Describes the hiddem pitfalls for the unwary, and hints how to keep out of them. This indispensable companion to every visitor to the windy city will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of ten cents silver, or twelve cents in stamps. Address

H. STAFFORD, Publisher,
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Please mntion this paper.

How Is This?

Something unique even in these days of mammoth premium offers is the latest effort of Stafford's Magazine, a New York monthly of home and general reading.

The proposition is to send the Magazine one year for one dollar, the regular subscription price, and in addition to send each subscriber fifty-two complete novels during the twelve months—one each week.

Think of it. You receive a new and complete novel by mail, post paid, every week for fifty-two weeks, and in addition you get the magazine once a month for twelve months, all for one dollar. It an offer which the publishers can only afford to make in the confident expectation of one hundred thousand subscribers. Among the authors in the coming series are Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Maryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Marryat, Miss Thackery, and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy of the magazine and your first number of the fifty-two novels (one each week) which you are to receive during the year will be sent you by return mail. Remit by P. Order, registered letter or express. Address

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THEY SAY.

The recent slumber of a certain paper was not a pleasant sleep.

It lost its body and all of its limbs.

Its head is yet the same size but it is too heavy for its support.

Any thing without a body cannot live.

Had it started to grow from the bottom ins ead of at the top it would not have lost its "body" so easily.

Brittle things are sure to break.

Shallow headed men will do shallow minded things.

A big headed concern is a sure sign of little brains.

Look out for the neck of this "big heading" in a few weeks.

Little neck cannot stand the weight of "big heads".

The BEE is an independent.

All kinds of first class job work done at this office at the lowest price.

Notice the circulars for the great Star concert Thanksgiving for a specimen of our work.

The address by Hon. C. H. J. Taylor at the Bethel literary Tuesday evening was eloquent and logical.

A large audience was present to listen to the distinguished gentleman.

Louise is waiting to hear from "Carrie" before publishing her letter.

One letter has been received but Carrie dose'ent want it published.

If she dose'ent write her reasons by our next issue it will be published.

She is a great ("old" girl) and is known by many.

Society is not what it used to be.

It is not etiquette these days to pick your company.

Do unto all men as you would like to be done unto.

Some people won't allow you to treat them with courtesy,

The meaner you are to some people the better they like you.

Such people are numerous in this city.

The negroes are becoming more prejudiced to each other.

A person who speaks ill of another without a canse, should be watched.

A dog that attacks you once should also be watched, although he may appear friendly.

Some elaborate changes will soon be made at this office.

Call in and inspect.

Our new law office will be open in a few day in the Webster law building

Self confidence is a great thing.

An ambitions man is sure to succeed.

Our steam power press has arrived.

Newspaper press work done with neatness standdispatch,

Give us a call.

Hon. J. M. Langston asked the asked the democratic party to accept him as member.

He will not be trusted or considered by them.

His exclamation was "it is never too late to do good."

Bishop Turnea is yet working on his African emigration movement.

Read the BEE if you want the news.

See Mrs. Carry advertisement on the front page.

She is a wonder of the age.

Call on her for advice.

Read the BEE and be happy.

The prospects are bright.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Dandelion acts as a tonic and laxative.

Spinach as a duiretic.

Asparagus as a blood cleaner.

Tomatoes as a cholagogue.

Beets and turmips are tonics.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

AN APPEAL TO CEASAR.

PRAYERS AND PLEADING WITHOUT AVAIL.

To The Editor:

In view of the lynching of the three innocent Negroes at New Orleans a short time ago, and of the more recent hanging and burning by whites of colored men at Roanoke Va., and finding our constant appeals ignored and unheeded by both Church and State and no arm extended to protect our lives and homes, I ask in the name of a long suffering and patient race and in the name of justice and of reason, is it not time to call a halt? Would it not be well to tell our Brethren of the South to prepare to protect himself at any cost; should he not be told if he must be butchered, let him die like a man with his face toward the enemy. Yes, after we have remonstrated, have applicated and prostrated ourselves before the shrines of this Republic, and implored their protection for our lives and our homes, is it not time that we begin to study the lessons of Toussant Le Overtur and of the Black Hannibal of Carthagenia and of the more recent heroic exploits of the Black Regiment in the War of the Rebellion. I ask sir, as an humble patron of your estimable paper, is it not well that the Press of the Race do its part in promulgating this doctrine?

Strange as is this doctrine this is the inevitable point to which we must come, there is no retreat except into slavery and death. I believe it to be the duty of the Press of the Race to tell the Afro-American that his fight is for those grand old principles, Life Liberty and pursuit of Happiness. These should not be relinquished without due process of Law. These principles he must maintain at any cost, he must procure them publicly if he can, secretly if he must! When a man has been outraged, his business is to resent it by striking back, God will take care of the result of the blow. A good manly stand made on the part of the Negro in his own behalf in a single Southern State, would work wonders for good in his interest; the white man of the South has said to the men of his race at the North, "Hands off and we will settle this question," I believe that those words should be re echoed by the colored man of the South and set about at once to suit the word with the action.

It is hoped, yea prayed for, by thousands of white men in the Northern States that the colored men take their defence in their own hand yet if every white face within the confines of this republic was opposed to such a course on our part yet our duty would be plain.

When I read of the people of Hayti, who were so inferior to their white masters in numbers, and equally inferior to Afro-Americans of to day, in point of education, how nobly they delivered themselves from bondage, I feel heartily ashamed when I hear some among us say, that we are helpless and can do nothing, I am aware, mark well, that a part of this country is ours, and its richest treasures are in the land, and so are we, thank God I love peace, but not at the cost of a submissive annihilation of my race.

I am ready to give my means, lend my aid to the fullest extent. For God's sake, let us stop pleading and prepare to take this matter in hand.

Yours truly,
Robert E. Anderson,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Onions and garlic are said to be stimaulting?

The red onion acts as a narcortic in somania and neuralgia.

Rhubard is valuable for the properties it posesses for cleaning the blood.

Celery has a certain valuable medical puality.

Watercresses should be eaten for breakfast dinner and tea to experience the benefit from its vitue.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Police Attempt to Break Up Suffrage Meetings in Austria.

Five thousand workingmen, in defiance of police prohibition, held a meeting in favor of universal suffrage at Weissenberge, outside of Bruenn, Austria. When the police attempted to disperse the meeting they were revived with a volley from revolvers and shower of stones. A commissary of police was killed and five policemen were critically injured. On the other side twenty six workingmen were wounded. A universal suffrage meeting held in Prague led to a similar encounter, in which thirteen policemen and fourteen workingmen were wounded and one workingman was killed.

The Viking Arrives.

The Viking ship which sailed from Norway in April reached New York on Saturday. It had aboard a crew of twenty brave sailors who demonstrated the feasibility of crossing the ocean in the little vessels used by the Norsemen at the time it is claimed Lief Ericsson discovered these shores.

The vessel and crew were given a royal reception in New York bay, being received amid the waving of flags, the booming of cannon, and blowing of whistles.

The Viking, it will be remembered, is a clinker-built boat, no larger than an ordinary tug. She pitches about like a cork, and from the moment she entered the open sea off the Norwegian coast until she came within a headland on this side, she was never quiet. The only ballast aboard the ship consisted of provisions. The extra clothing of the men, with their bedding, took up very little space. When the men were off duty they usually went to sleep. This they did by rolling in a blanket on the deck and without further ceremony proceeded to enjoy nature's rest. Meals were cooked on an oil stove. Hot coffee, stews of meat and beans, with boiled fish and other simple food constituted their bill of fare. These provisions were kept in boxes and barrels which were lashed to the sides of the ship under the tent. The meals were served on a long table down the centre of "the saloon" with rough benches at its side.

Wheelmen are Angry.

The officials of the League of American Wheelmen are at a loss to understand the action of the National Cyclists' Union of England in withholding a license from A. A. Zimmerman the American amature champion, and unless some very satisfactory explanations can be made there is likely to be a breach in the friendly relations of the two organizations. The refusal of the N. C. U. to recognize Zimmerman as an amateur is considered to be an affront to the L. A. W., as it is understood that each organization shall recognize each other's credentials. There is a feeling that Zimmerman was shut out from competing at English races because of his success in beating the English cracks last year.

Senator Stanford Better.

Senator Stanford, who has been ill at his home in San Francisco, Cal., ever since his return from Washington some six weeks ago, is slowly recuperating. The trouble with the Senator is that his hearing is very much affected, and that he is so weak in his legs from gout as to be almost unable to walk without assistance. There is good authority for the statement that Mr. Stanford will not return to Washington this fall unless the complexion of Congress is such as to make his vote necessary to Republicans to carry party questions. He has decided to resign from the Senate unless the party leaders deem his presence there imperative.

Senator Hill to Fight the Gould Estate.

Comptroller Campbell has engaged Senator David B. Hill and Benjamin R. Dos Passos, of New York city, as the State's counsel to defend, before Surrogate Ransom, of New York city, and in higher courts the claim of the State to $750,000 as a tax from the estate of Jay Gould. The Gould estate disputes the correctness of the State's valuation of Jay Gould's stocks, and also its right to tax $5,000,000 which Jay Gould bequeathed to George Gould for "services," claiming that it was in payment of a debt and was not a gift.

Elmira College's New Head.

The Rev. Dr. Rufus S. Green, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church at Orange, N. J., has received and accepted a call from the Board of Trustees of Elmira College, to be president of that college. Dr. Green is considered one of the strongest men in the Presbyterian Church, and is the chairman of one of the General Assembly's Committee on Systematic Beneficence, one of the most important of the committees.

Vast Damage From Levee Breaks.

Two breaks in the Mississippi levee, one above and one below New Orleans, have caused the flooding of great areas of territory. The former is likely to prove as disastrous as the noted Onita crevasse, as the waters will damage great sugar crops.

Discovery of

The discovery of [illegible] ron, O., has caused that vicinity, and ing made of territ the strike. The ol grees specific grav finer grade than to equal the fam the neighborhood

Good Luck for "Ch

Paul Hartchez writes [illegible] cey M. Depew that he [illegible] New York expressly to drawn so as to constit [illegible] sole heir to a $2,000,000 [illegible] Cuba in return for a loan of $800 made to him eighteen years ago by Mr. Depew, who cannot recall the man or the loan.

Important Pension Order.

Commissioner Lochren of the Pension Bureau issued an order modifying the practice of the office as to suspensions of pensions. The most important change is that which directs that hereafter there will be no suspensions except in cases where the record shows on its face that the soldier was not entitled to any pension whatever.

Loss.

The wind attained the force of a hurricane at Savannah, Ga., on Monday. Fully $10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, and it is estimated that forty persons were killed. Many buildings were demolished, and shipping in the harbor suffered great loss.

The town of Kernersville, in Forsyth County, N. C., was struck by the cyclone and 100 houses were blown down. Four bodies had at last accounts been taken from the ruins, and at least fifty persons were more or less injured. Kernersville is eighteen miles west of Greensborough, on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad, and has a population of about 700. Every house in the town was either wholly or partly demolished.

Rumors of many other disasters in small towns from Georgia to Virginia have been received.

Details of loss of life and destruction of property are also received from Brunswick, Ga., and points further south along the coast.

Home Rule will Prevail.

The final stage of the Home Rule bill, set for August 30, has led to the most extensive preparations by both Liberals and Tories. Mr. Gladstone is expected to close the debate by another great speech. The bill will be passed, and will go to the House of Lords on Monday, September 4.

Mr. Gladstone has made temporary peace with the Scotchmen who were claiming his attention for their demands before they went further with him in Irish home rule. He has thrown a sop to the Radicals, with their "Newcastle programme," by promising that the next parliamentary session shall be devoted exclusively to British affairs. He has also used the soft answer to turn away the wrath of the Welshmen in the matter of church disestablishment.

Troubles Over Pensions.

There is serious trouble brewing between Elijah A. Morse, member of Congress from the Twelfth Massachusetts District, and William Lochren, of Minnesota, Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. Morse has informed Mr. Lochren that he expects him immediately to order a review and re-examination of a particular pension case; "otherwise," he says, "I shall call the attention of Congress and the country to this case at the first opportunity." Mr. Lochren has replied: "I shall have to submit to this dire alternative, for I assure you I will not order a review or re-examination of the case." Mr. Lochren further suggests that Mr. Morse is an ill-informed "demagogue" with "a capacity for willful and malignant lying," and afflicted further with a development of "sordid meanness," which impels him to violate a law of Congress by wrongfully using a Government penalty envelope to convey a "silly libel" and thereby "swindle his Government out of the sum of two cents."

Walking Around Our Boundary.

Chris. Miller, a Chicago newspaper man, who is walking around the boundary line of the United States, reported in St. Paul Tuesday. He has so far covered 5,900 miles. He went from New Orleans to Spokane. Now he has left for Chicago to follow the shore line to the Atlantic, and thence to New Orleans. He trusts to the notoriety of the feat and pickings from lectures enlivened with boxing to keep up his pocket-money. He left New Orleans November 13, 1892, and has two and one-half years from that time to win the wager. He has lost thirty pounds in weight.

The Cholera in Hungary.

The cholera is slowly but steadily spreading in the great centres of population in Galicia and Hungary, where it is difficult to eradicate it. A dispatch from Trivoli says several cases of Asiatic cholera have been found among the Mecca pilgrims and the patients have been taken to the hospital. Double guards surround the hospital. Most of the pilgrims who are stricken are in a very critical condition.

Political Politics.

When Mr. Cleveland was elected President last fall the Republican postmaster, who had served thirty years, was told by Mr. Yeomans, the leading Republican of the community, that he would not be disturbed. Mrs. Yeomans, not agreeing with her husband's policy, quietly forwarded a letter to her brother at Washington, and this week a Democratic postmaster was appointed.

THE BEE

Published every Saturday at 1109 1 Stree ort h west, Washington, D. C.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington as second class mail matter.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDOR'r.

THE ADVENTURER COOPER.

The Western adveniurer Edward E. Cooper is not satisfied with not paying his printers and Byron Adams who still holds his forms and edition of several weeks ago he attempts to reflect on the intigrity and honesty of his lawyer who dfended him in the trype case.

Cooper by a hard struggle published a four sheet hand bill last week. It failed to come out on Saturday because he could not raise money enough to get it out, hence it was held back.

As usual he gives the people the same old racket "we are here to stay the sheet is a fixture". Come up and buy stock. If Cooper is of the opinon that the people of Washington are fools he is mistaken. It is true that some of them are especial by those who are fools enough to purchase his fogus stocks. Well he has cleaned out his office He informed the Bee two week ago that his ex-Penitertioy convit was as rascal that he had found him out and he proposed to get rid of the whole camp of barnvackles. Well he has got ten rid of them so to speak. Cooper has removed his entire board of directors and the adventure r is in full control.

PARADES

There are probably more street parades in Washington than in any other city in the Union; anot surprising fact when the broad and smooth avenues and other temptations to move processionly are taken into consideration. But many of these parades should be escorted by a force of police sufficient to preserve order along the line of march. There was a parade yesterday composed as to the main body of undoubtedly respectable citizens-men who wear good clothing when they are not at work and who ordinarily respect the law. But there were others who while not a part of the legitimate procession were nevertheless too numerous to be unnoticed. They were the hundreds of idle and worthless negro men and women who afflict this city with their presence. Parallel with the parade they swept along the sidewalks in an unbroken wave, compelling all others to seek safety in doorways or cross streets until the multitude bad passed by. They were not all innocent spectators, attracted merely by the martial music; among them were the degraded and criminal of their race and of that there was ample evidence before the procession disintegrated. A couple of murders were attempted and when an officer endeavored to capture one of the would-be slayers he was hampered in his movements by the ruffin who sympathized with the razor-wielder, but fortunately without effect. No reasonable being can or will object to the public appearance of reputable organizations but there is strong sentimenf against the mob that almost invariably accompanies such minor displays. Surely the police can break up such disorderly assemblies or compel decent behavior by being present in sufficient number.-Evening Star.

There is no paper in the city that has endeavored to report the doing of the negroes and defend their interest more than the Evening Star. Unlike its next door neighbor that allows attacks to be made against the race and refused to publish a defence. The Star in its editorial in Friday issue is right in making a discrimination between the mob that followed the procession of the Knights of Jerusalem and the organization. The Knights are men of respectability and a great number of them are doing ligtimate business in this city. There is no reason why the colored people cannot have respectable and decent parades. The fault is not so much with the organizat as it is with inadequite police pr ction as the Bee esteemed comte rary arserts.

The Post report of the parade was a disgrace and unkind to the organization.

The impression is that both Messrs. Taylor and Astwood will be confirmed.

Mr. C. H. J. Taylor who read before the Bethel Literary on last Tuesday evening and advised the negroes to adopt politics in preference to any other business should not be impressed with the idea that they all can be as successful as he. The negro has had too much politics already.

The Western adventure and his discarded ex-pertitenting convit associate will learn some of these days how repeat the tale of the lion and his skin. The reason that E. E. Cooper will not throw mud is that he is all mud himself and if he should throw any he might fall to peices. A very good reason no doubt.

The adventure now say that it was his convit associate who wrote the slander on the recorder. It makes no difference who wrote it, the recorder did not give up the 5000 the adventurer demanded.

The Americad stock is below for.

C. H. J. TAYLOR AT THE LITERARY.

There was an appreciative audience at the Bethel Literary on last Tuesday evening to listen to the paper of the Hon. C. H. J. Taylor on "the proper course for the Negro to take in politics, especially since politics should be regarded by him for the present as more important than any other business inviting his attention."

Editor Taylor made a most eloquent and logical argument indeed it was one of the best papers that has been read before the society for some time. Mr. Taylor advanced the idea that the best thing for the Negro to do is to devote his time and attention to politics; he thought the only salvation for the negro in this country was the negroes adherence to politics. He also argued that political parties was what one could get out of it.

Mr. Jesse Lawson, followed the essay and argued that Mr. Taylor was right. Mr. W. Calvin Chase thought that both Mr. Taylor and Lawson were wrong. He thought the negro has had too much politics. If he would devote more of his time to business and less to politics he would advance the race more. Lawyer R. S. Smith thought as Mr. Chase did. While we should not give up politics entirely he thought business was the best thing the negro could enter in to. Lawyer Jones differed from Mr. Taylor and said that Mr. Taylor suggested the remedy for the negro. We have tried several limbs as suggested by Mr. Taylor and as a matter of fact the negro is just where he was before he jumped from the republican limb to the democratic limb.

Now in the name of God what other limb will Mr. Taylor suggest!

Col. M. M. Holland complimented Mr. Taylor's paper and said that he saw nothing good in the democratic party. It was the party that has oppressed the negro and is still oppressing him. If the negro would devote more of his time to business and less to poltics he would fare better.

Remarks were made by Mr. Astwood and others Mr. Taylor concluded the argument by replying to those who critisized his paper and challanged any man to an hours dicussion on the subject suggested by him and would proved that the best thing for the negro to do is to devote his time to politics.

lots in the District @ $75.00

EAST DEANEWOOD, D. C.

$75 Each,

in terms of $10 down and $5 per month and in the event of the death of the purchaser before the full price is paid, I will accept the payments so made as full payment of the price and will make a like conveyance of the lot to the purchaser's heirs or assigns.

C, D, E & F Sts. N. E., Extend

ed will run directly through East Deanewood, which is in the District: this subdivision is only about 3½ miles from the Capitol Building, and is on the Southern Maryland Railroad. When this road is in operation these lots will sell for many times the present price. The streets will be 90 feet in width and all lots run back to an alley from 12 to 20 feet wide. If you want to secure one or two lots at the present low price lose no time but call or address at once.

E. M. Pine,
1320 F St. N. W

J. H. Dabney & Burke

BRANCH BUSINESS HOUSE
1409 28th street, Georgetown, D. C.

Practical Embalmer and First Class FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

All work guaranteed and orders promptly filled.

TELEPHONE 1727. Aug. 12th.

Some little fortunes are soon made to work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from 50 to $100 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. You work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. Box 880 Portland, Maine

THE CAW'S PEN AND INK COMPANY EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO.

From the Scientific American, Sept. 16th, 1893.

Among the Exhibits in the great Manufactuers and Liberal Arts Building at the Fair, one very beautifully arranged showcase is devoted to the display of the well-known goods of the Caw's Pen and Ink Company of 104 Broadway, New York. These articles have been so popular from their large use by all who have any writing to do in every department of business and in all walks of life as well as from the numberless unstinted indorsements of men prominent in the leading professions, that any detailed description would be superfluous. Fountain Pens, for many years used almost exclusively by reporters and traveling men, have within a comparatively short period become almost indispensable to the business man and to those whose avocations are of a literary character in anyway. This is because these pens have of late been made so simple, clean and thoroughly effective that one can, now with the least care, depend upon always having and conveniently carrying upon the person a pen in good working condition, without danger of soiling the clothes or fingers therewith, the ink carried in the holder, and readily replenished, being sufficient to do a large amount of work. In consequence also, of this largely increased use, and of the improvements introduced in the manufacture, the prices of this class of pens have been very greatly reduced. In Caw's "Dashaway" Fountain Pen, a regular first quality gold pen of any standard shape or size may be used. In this respect it differs from all other fountain pen. Another difference is in its double feed," one on each side of the gold pen, which insures a more uniform and reliable delivery of ink than can be obtained from a single feed. President Cleveland uses one of these pens and has furnished the Company with a handsome testimonial. In Caw's Stylographic Pens the inventor seems to have obtained the acme of perfection and simplicity. The writing is done with a circular point similar to a pencil, but being tipped with and alloy of iridium and plantinium, making it almost as hard as diamond, it will last many years. The Stylographic Pen carries ink in the holder the same as the Fountain Pen, and by many it is preferred to the ordinary split pen. With both of these pens any good writing or copying ink manufactured by the Caw's Pen and Ink Company has as high reputation as the pens, and has had a very large sale in stationery trade for many years. It is a good black when first used, and in its manufacture an especial point is made to produce and ink which will not fade or mould, and will not gum or corrode the pen. The Company displays its medals from the New Orleans Exposition of 1884, and the Paris Exposition of 1889, and expects to be equally successful in competition in Chicago.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

General.

Lieut. Peary's expedition sailed from New York on Saturday last.

The Reading Railroad loan of $3,900,000 due July 1 was satisfactorily arranged.

A lunch wagon kept ready to run to fires is one of the things talked of in New York city.

Capt. Williams was arrested at Seattle, Wash., for smuggling thirty-two Coolies into the city.

At least 30,000 people have been thrown out of employment by the closing down of Western silver mines.

A handsome bronze statue of Admiral Farragut has been dedicated in Marine Park, South Boston.

Princess Bismarck is seriously ill, and the aged ex-Chancellor is in great grief over her expected death.

Citizens of Knobnoster, Mo., are digging for $1,500,000 supposed to have been buried by Spaniards many years ago.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico states that the Mexican authorities will not suspend the free coinage of silver.

Joseph Fisher, of Munich, won the German long-distance bicycle race. He traveled 370 miles in 30 hours and 55 minutes.

The Pope, in receiving a deputation of Oriental pilgrims, said that he prayed for a union of the Latin and Oriental rites.

The United States Treasury officials at Portland, Ore., have seized the steamer Haytian Republic, with 500 Chinese aboard.

The Viking ship was received with great enthusiasm at all points on the Erie Canal and at Buffalo, on her way to the World's Fair.

President Cleveland will leave for Gray Gables, Mass., on July 17, about which time an event of peculiar interest is expected in his family.

Founder Bradley, of Asbury Park, N. J., has come out in favor of high license as the only way to stop the illicit sale of liquors at that place.

The receipts at the New York Custom-House were $138,000,000 for the year closing June 30, an increase of $18,000,000 over the preceding year.

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ON ROOFS AMID FLOODS.

Many People Starving to Death on Tops of Buildings.

New Orleans, July 3.—Almost without warning the relentless waters, pouring through the Rescue crevasse, now 800 feet wide, swept down the New River basin last Tuesday night, carrying destruction in their path. People were imprisoned in their houses and cabins and driven into garrets and to roofs of buildings. There many of them are yet huddled, enduring the pangs of hunger, for they have no means of cooking food. So far as reported ten lives have been lost, and there is no telling how many more may perish unless succor comes soon. An idea of the extent and depth of the flood may be formed from the fact that there is from five to seven feet of water at Dutchtown. Capt. Henry Doyal's house is the only one along the entire extent of New River settlement, a distance of some twenty-five miles, with its floor still above the surface of the flood. It is hoped the steady decline of the river will affect the back water, at least sufficiently to prevent any further rise. Two fleets of skiffs have been sent to the rescue.

Guards for Gov. Tillman.

The operation of the new liquor law in South Carolina, which makes the State the dispenser of drinking fluids, was begun in the midst of some trepidation on the part of the Governor, his feeling in this respect being due to certain threats which came to him relative to his own safety. In view of these circumstances Governor Tillman had the Executive Mansion guarded Friday night by a number of guards from the penitentiary. There were no developments and the rumors could not be traced to any authentic source. As a result of the law there has been a sudden movement in the jug business, these articles being seen at many railroad stations bearing all sorts of labels from cologue to vinegar and cholera mixture.

The Duke Was Pleased.

New York, July 1. — The Duke of Veragua sailed from here to-day on the French steamship La Bretague. He said before going on board: "It is hard for me to endeavor to express the pleasure I and those who are with me have experienced during our visit here. This is a great country. The people are a great people. They are enterprising, far-seeing, prosperous. Our stay here has been very pleasant. I desire to thank the various official heads of the national and municipal governments, as well as the people themselves, for their kindness and hospitality."

NEW YORK AT GETTYSBURG.

Dedication of the Empire State's Monument to Its Heroes.

The splendid monument erected by the State of New York in honor of those of its sons who were slain in the battle of Gettysburg was dedicated Saturday. In the morning a reception was tendered on Culp's Hill by his brigade to Major-Gen. George S. Greene, of New York, who is in his ninety-third year, and the oldest survivor of the battle of Gettysburg. Gen. Robert Avery presided. On the platform were Governor Flower, of New York, and staff; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Henry W. Slocum, Col. Lewis R. Stegman, who was wounded not fifty yards from where he sat, and others. After prayer by Rev. O. W. Severson, of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, the veterans, of whom there were more than a thousand standing about, sang "America." Then Gen. Avery introduced Gen. Slocum, who made a lengthy speech, in which he gave an account of the battle. Gen. Slocum paid particular attention to the prominent and honorable part taken by the soldiers of the Empire State. In this connection he said: "New York's part on the field of Gettysburg is known to all. Of the Union army on this field about 30 per cent were New York men; of the killed and wounded more than 30 per cent were New Yorkers." When Gen. Slocum finished the veterans gave him three cheers. Then Gen. Greene arose to reply. Many of the veterans had not seen him since the close of the war, and the hero of Culp's Hill was cheered again and again. After Gen. Greene had finished speaking Governor Flower was introduced by Gen. Sickles, who said: "There has been a discussion for a long time as to what should be the national flower. We have settled that in New York State. Our Flower is a daisy and here he is." Governor Flower was greeted with laughter and cheers. He spoke at considerable length, and, in part, said: "This impressive scene is the homage which a great State renders to its martyr sons. The bidding of 6,000,000 people has sent us here to dedicate their token of love to the memory of their soldier dead. You, comrades, of all the living, are most deserving to be here today. The great State which I have the honor to represent on this occasion, and which we are both proud to call our home, delights to pay this mark of respect and appreciation to your services. To you, equally with those who sleep around us, belongs the praise and gratitude of your State and nation."

SENATOR STANFORD'S WILL.

Lucky Albanian's Come in for a Share of His Fortune.

Albany, N. Y., July 3.—According to despatches from California, Charles Stanford, Winfield Stanford and Mrs. Charles Byington, of this city, will get $100,000 each under the will of the late Senator Stanford, and the children of Ariel, Charles G. and Henry C. Lathrop like sums. Senator Stanford left $2,500,000 to the trustees of the university; $300,000 to Thomas W. Stanford, a brother; $100,000 to Josiah Stanford, a brother, and $100,000 to A. P. Stanford, another brother. The house and furniture at San Francisco go to Mrs. Stanford. The will sets apart $100,000 for the erection of a tomb for the remains of the Senator and his wife and son, and leaves $100,000 to each of Stanford's nephews and nieces, of whom there are a number. His wife is made the residuary legatee. The instrument was originally dated November 29, 1886, but a number of codicils have been added. The last codicle, made January 25, 1893, makes several personal bequests. Fifteen thousand dollars is given to Herbert C. Nash, his private secretary and the tutor of his dead son. One hundred thousand dollars each is given to Ariel, Charles G. and Henry C. Lathrop, brothers of his wife.

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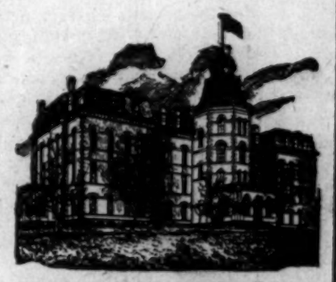

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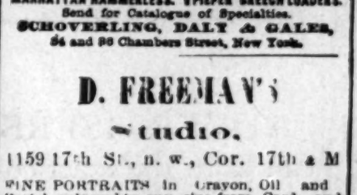

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TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The strike of longshoremen has collapsed after a fitful fight of ten days.

The Republican State convention has been called to meet at Syracuse on October 10.

Since the first of August forty-eight suspended national banks have resumed business.

The total net receipts of gold in New York from Europe in the past six weeks have been $34,578,354.

The great Brooklyn Futurity race at Sheepshead Bay was won by Domino, who captured $49,715 in stakes.

A Chinese mob near Mien Yang looted a Catholic chapel and destroyed the houses of several native converts.

R. D. Wrenn won the tennis championship of the United States at Newport. The winner is a Harvard man.

The English Admiralty has decided to continue building battleships in spite of the disaster to the Victoria.

Mrs. Lucy Hooper, the well-known writer and art critic, died in Paris, after a lingering illness, aged fifty-eight.

Stories of President Carnot's serious illness are pronounced untrue by the Paris correspondent of the London Times.

Mystery surrounds the case of T. L. Shortell, a St. Louis passenger agent, found dying of morphine poisoning in a park.

There were 1,000,000 paid admissions to the Chicago Fair last week. The end of summer is bringing great crowds to the Fair.

Democrats and Republicans in Seward County, Kansas, will unite in a joint county convention to nominate a ticket against the Populists.

Jack O. Myers, the burglar who made a sensational escape from the Tombs prison, New York city, last July, has been recaptured.

Two Choctaw ringleaders, Silas Lewis and Simon Wade, will be executed at Macallister, I. T., September 8, while others will get a new trial.

Women suffragists in Kansas will open a campaign in favor of equal suffrage in Kansas City September 1 and 2. Many women will take the stump.

During the past six weeks over 30,000,000 bushels of wheat have been exported to Europe. In the corresponding period of last year less than 20,000,000 bushels were exported.

Between March 4, 1893, and August 30, 1893, the total number of pensions of all classes granted under the general law was 26,420, and under the act of June 27, 1890, the total was 24,851.

Governor Flower has recommended the suspension of Supt. Brockway of the Elmira, N. Y., Reformatory pending investigation of the charges of brutality made against him by the New York World and other papers.

Abe Buzzard, ex-highwayman, is the chief figure in a camp meeting now being held in a grove in East Nottingham township, about a mile from Lincoln Station, Pa. "Big Frank" Carr, who is now at Rawlinsville, is expected later.

Since the filing of the settlement of the Ann Arbor Railroad's suit against Chief Locomotive Engineer Arthur the terms of settlement have been disclosed. Arthur pays $2,500 and the costs specified to settle the case.

The London Standard's Paris correspondent says that M. Floquet, on leaving a stormy political meeting in the Rue Angouleme Friday, was stoned by a mob of 6,000 persons. Two revolver shots were fired into his carriage, but he escaped without injury. Many persons were hurt in the scuffle.

The Abe Lincoln command of the Union Veterans' Union has withdrawn from that organization and surrendered its charter. The cause is said to be due to an order issued prior to the last national election by Gen. W. H. Michael, Commander of the Department of the Potomac.

Governor Flower has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Edward Geoghan, who was to have been executed at Sing Sing Prison during the week beginning September 4 for the murder of his wife. The ground upon which the Governor based his action is that of the insanity of the convict.

Through the inability of the Nicaragua Canal and Construction Company to sell its securities, the famous corporation has failed. With President Warner Miller's consent and approval Thomas B. Atkins, of New York, was appointed by Judge Benedict as receiver of the company, with $25,000 bonds, upon the application of Louis Chobie, one of the stockholders.

APPALLING RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Boston & Albany Train Goes Through a Bridge—Several Killed and Injured.

The Chicago limited express on the Boston and Albany Railroad went through a bridge one mile east of Chester, Mass., on Thursday, causing the instant death of thirteen people and the injuring of thirty-five more, several of whom will die. The train was composed of two day coaches, one smoking car, one buffet car, one dining car and two sleeping cars. The engine was one of the new Mogul 75-ton pattern, and was running at an increased speed owing to being behind time. The bridge, which had two spans, was being strengthened on account of the heavy rolling stock now being put in service by the company. The locomotive left the rails on the last span and, breaking the connections, plunged down the embankment on its side. The buffet and dining car, with the two sleepers, went through the bridge with a crash, one car landing in the bed of the creek on its end, with the side resting against the abutments, hurling the passengers with terrible force to the lower end. The work of rescue was promptly begun, and word was sent for assistance to the nearest villages, which promptly arrived. The following is the list of killed so far as known, though there are several missing, and it is feared they are buried beneath the wreck: J. H. Murray, Greenbush, N. Y., baggage master; Emma Delerty, Columbus, O.; H. C. Ives, Chicago; T. Everett Sedgewick, Palmer, express messenger; James McMasters, Springfield, brakeman; George H. Morse, Boston, Wagner car conductor; J. C. Stackpole, Hartford, Conn.; R. C. Hitchcock, Bellows Falls, Vt.; J. E. De Witt, Portland Me., President of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; Thomas Kelley, Boston, blanket manufacturer; Miss Susie Cutting, Boston; Mrs. C. Bishpam, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. S. Winchell, Oneida, N. Y., and an unknown woman, plainly dressed, apparently about twenty-seven.

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TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

A dispatch from Madrid conveys the information that the Marquis de Barbales, brother of the Duke de Veregua, is also poor, and, as a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus, would thankfully receive an American subscription.

The steamer Empress of India brings particulars of the massacre in Sungpu, China, of Rev. Mr. Wikholm and Rev. Mr. Johansen, Swedish missionaries. Their house was attacked by the mob. The missionaries, finally being driven out, were stoned to death on the street, their bodies mutilated and left a prey to the dogs.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Fresh News and Gossip from the Seat of Government.

Government silver purchases for July did not exceed $2,500,000.

There will be $13,500,000 paid out on account of pensions during the month of August.

Official information has been received of the successful trial of the Howell torpedo, at the torpedo station at Tiverton, R. I. The torpedo showed remarkable accuracy, and it is believed will surpass the English Whitehead torpedo.

The Navy Department has received an account of the doings of the Behring Sea fleet up to the first of this month. The health of the fleet is excellent. Seven American and 25 British sealers had been taken, with 2,394 American and 18,216 British skins.

Owing to conflicting statements in regard to the failures of National banks, Comptroller Eckels has prepared a statement showing that the total number of failures to August 1, was 105, of which 14 have already resumed, and many others are preparing to resume. But 37 banks went into the hands of receivers.

NEW YORK OFFICES FILLED.

James T. Kilbreth for Collector and Walter H. Bunn for Appraiser.

President Cleveland has at last filled the offices of Collector and Appraiser of the Port of New York, the Republican occupants of which tendered their resignations shortly after his nomination. The new appointees are as follows:

James T. Kilbreth, of New York city, Collector of Customs for the district of New York, vice Hendricks, resigned. James T. Kilbreth is a former police justice of New York, and was a former member of the County Democracy, and a prominent Anti-Snapper last year. He is a lawyer by profession, a man of high character, and had not been mentioned in connection with the office.

Walter H. Bunn, of Cooperstown, N. Y., Appraiser of Merchandise for the district of New York, vice Cooper, resigned. Mr. Bunn is a lawyer by profession, and has been an active Democrat. He was appointed United States marshal of the Northern District of New York by Mr. Cleveland in his first administration, and served until succeeded by Archie Baxter of Elmira, in 1889. He was a strong supporter of Mr. Cleveland's renomination in 1892.

AMONG THE HINDU POOR.

Multitudes of Aborigines, Almost Unclothed, Living in Wretched Buildings.

Measured by any standard of actual possessions, says a writer in the Pauline Mission Message, the aboriginal and unmixed Hindu population is poor indeed. It has often been a wonder to us that the laboring classes among Hindus build so poorly, and one is not less surprised to see the comparatively superior houses the Koi takes the pains to build. A man can rarely stand in a poor Hindu's one to three rupee house, he nearly always can comfortably do so in the Kolwar's more capacious, better-roofed home. But this house is about all. Seldom do brass cooking vessels appear in the hands of the Kois. The most common earthenware, cheap, easily broken and quickly replaced, do them. Better utensils are seen anfong even the poor Hindus. Here and there are flocks, but a few fowls, perhaps a goat or two, a dog, and one or two genuine "scalawag" pigs make up a Koi estate. In the west the men dress better than in Bastar. The women go with the upper body only imperfectly covered by a cloth that covers the lower body, one end of which is thrown up over one shoulder from the front.

In the villages of Bastar we find multitudes with no more than a piece of cloth three feet by nine inches, a very scant covering for the human frame. Our hearts have been touched with pity many a time as men, women and children have come out to hear us preach, sing and pray. It is noticeable that the natural modesty of mankind is not wholly lost even among the most barbarous tribes, or under the vilest of heathen systems. We first thought such nudity would prove the depravity of the people. But to our surprise we did not find any more immorality among the aboriginee than the Hindu. Children up to eight or ten years are usually utterly naked. Among the Hindus the marriage relation is very lightly esteemed. The Koi, on the other hand, may polygamise, but generally he has but one wife.

Notwithstanding the apparent poverty of the aborigines among whom we have travelled, they seem remarkably happy. Almost every night you hear the village song and the tom-tom. This is to amuse themselves and frighten away the wild beasts that abound about them and are the plague of their stock pens. Whatever else the people have or have not, they get and use tobacco. They grow it and its use by both sexes is everywhere seen. Even little children indulge in the poison. Drinking under the British "out-still system" is fearfully prevalent along the Godavery and drunkenness is spreading greatly in that vicinity; up to a recent date the people of Bastar have been comparatively free from this vice. But the British excise system is set up, and the mohwa tree, the flower of which yields liquor, abounds.

Five thousand people meet in Jagdapur every Sunday market day. These weekly bazaars afford a fine opportunity for evangelizing. Much of the grain carrying is done on the heads of women, or on men's shoulders.

The aboriginee wears plenty of jewelry. Men put on most of it. We frequently see from ten to one hundred different articles of ornament. Naked they may be, but they must have jewelry. We have seen thirty-eight rings in a man's two ears on a feast day.

The great respect apparently shown to woman among the aborigines is striking. She seems to be reckoned fairly man's equal. This greatly simplifies missionary work among them. Our preachers can at the same time with equal facility reach both men and women. At Yellandu three-fifths of all who hear our preachers are women. The aboriginee either in the west or east builds no temple to his gods. These people revere gods they esteem to dwell in the hills. They worship the five brother kings, of whom Beem Der and Dharma Rai are the favorites. They sacrifice to appease the Hindu small-pox goddess, but do this in the open air. Every high hill is deemed sacred, and it is difficult to get one of these people to ascend one of the higher hills. They have no idols so-called. The last man among them will tell you "God is above." When you ask him why he does not worship him and him only he frankly says because he does just what his father taught him.

Everywhere the magic-man is dreaded, and he takes good care to fleece the people well for his own profit. Jagdapur is full of temples and literally somebody has made "priests of the common people" here. Such is the country, the people, their history, their customs, condition and religion told but in part.

Treatment of Watches.

That a watch may keep good time, says Chambers's Journal, it should be carefully treated; it should be wound at the same time daily, and when not worn should be placed in the same position, always hung up, or always laid down, as every watch goes differently in different positions. In watches having a double case, the outer one should never be left open. If it is left open even for one night the glass is covered with a thin film of dust, which will gradually enter the works through even the tiniest openings in the case.

Watches should be wound in the morning, because a spring fully wound up will more readily overcome the disturbances produced by the movements of the wearer. Springs will not break so easily if watches are carefully wound up and not taken out of a warm pocket and placed directly against a cold wall or on a marble slab; for that reason a protective mat is desirable.

The changes of the oil, the variations in temperature, the density and humidity of the air, all greatly affect the going of a watch, and it is only the lever watch of the most perfect finish which almost neutralizes those adverse influences. No watch keeps perfectly correct time. Even the best chronometers, used in observatories and on board ships, must be regulated according to tables which fix the variations to which watches are subject.

A watch should be cleaned every two or three years. In time the oil decomposes, gets mixed with the particles of dust which enter the works of even the best-closing watch, begins to act as a grinding material, and wears out the working parts. It frequently happens that a watch requires cleaning oftener than once in two years, especially if it closes badly or is exposed to much dust and dirt. Any one who has the misfortune to drop his watch into water should take it at once to the watchmaker, to have it taken to pieces and cleaned; a delay of even an hour may spoil the watch forever.

A Man Who Was Not a Liar.

An active, energetic young Detroiter, who is now very happily married and doing extremely well, took a chance on getting his wife it might be well for others to try. When he had settled the matter satisfactorily with the daughter, he interviewed the father. The old gentleman looked him over critically when he stated the object of his visit.

"I believe," he said, "that you have a record, as the boys say?"

"Yes," he responded frankly. "I haven't neglected my opportunities."

"Do you gamble?"

"Well, I play a little poker and bet on an election or a sporting event now and then."

"Do you drink?"

"Yes, when I want to."

"Do you dance and go to the theater?"

"Yes, when I've got the money to pay for it."

"Do you save any money?"

"Not much."

The father looked stern.

"And still you want to marry my daughter."

"Certainly. Why not?"

"Do you think a man who has a record such as you confess to should have a good woman for a wife?"

"He shouldn't have any other kind, I'm dead sure."

The father smiled.

"Well," he said, "whatever else you are, you are not a liar, and I guess I'll risk you."

It was a safe risk.—Detroit Tribune.

The Fee Question In England.

In discussing "What to Give When Visiting," a writer in a London paper brings out some curious history of old time English feeing.

"In town," he says, "the feeing system is certainly on the decline. Formerly fees were given under the name of 'vails' to servants by dinner guests and ball guests and even by luncheon guests. This is now quite a thing of the past. Fashionable society does not give and is not expected to give. The middle classes, however, still retain this old fashioned custom—they give their crowns and half crowns to the parlor maids, and even mention this when engaging them. 'I often give luncheon parties,' remarks an old lady to an applicant for her situation, 'and you will find my friends are very generous.'

"Such trifling fees, however, could not be looked upon as a tax, but they were a trouble, and they have fallen into abeyance. At the theaters the feeing system is rapidly disappearing, to the great satisfaction of the public, who feel that quite enough is charged for seats without having to pay to be shown into them."

In the Act of Robbing a Bank.

Those who were in the Cambridgeport National bank Thursday afternoon saw a man who a few years ago was considered one of the most notorious bank robbers in the country. The man was Langdon W. Moore, and one of his most successful robberies was the stealing of $16,000 in bonds and money from that very bank.

In a few words Moore made known his errand to the officers of the bank. He is writing a book, and it is to be illustrated with pictures of some of the most successful of his daring robberies. Having gained the required permission, Moore took the same position that he did on the occasion of the robbery many years ago, the bank now being arranged practically the same as then. A young man took the place of his accomplice, and another took the picture.—Boston Transcript.

Greece May Yet Become Powerful.

Manhood suffrage is an unstable foundation for a government; yet in Greece, where the population is almost exclusively agricultural and, except in Thessaly, peasant proprietary is universal, there is less cause to apprehend those furious gusts of popular feeling which affect people crowded together in great industrial centers. If military and naval expenditure—especially the latter, for which in a country without colonies there ought to be no pressing necessity—can be kept within reasonable limits, there is good cause to hope that the new kingdom will be firmly established, her desolate fields become repeopled and her internal resources steadily developed.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Our Oldest Bit of Literature.

The book of Job, as it is incorporated in the Bible, is believed to be the most ancient literary work in existence. It is known to have been written prior to the Pentateuch and prior to the promulgation of the law. In profane literature the poems of Homer are the most ancient that have come down to our day, though the names of others still older are in existence. The Pentateuch was written about the year 1451 B. C., and the Homeric poems about 640 years later. —St. Louis Republic.

The Luxury of Bathing.

Persons who suffer with bad circulation should give special attention to the care of the feet. There is such a luxury in bathing that it is a wonder that any one neglects it even for the comfort of it, to say nothing of its importance in the matter of health. —Brooklyn Citizen.

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MISSED THE LEADEN SHOWER.

An Ex-Confederate Tells How a Kiss in the Moonlight Saved Him.

"I was a lieutenant-colonel of a Kentucky regiment," said Col. John C. Underwood, of Kentucky, to a Boston *Globe* man. "Our command was in East Tennessee, and one bright moonlight night I concluded to ride away from camp and take a look about the vicinity.

"I rode several miles and, coming to a farm house, hitched my horse and knocked at the door. A young woman, the most beautiful I had ever seen, it seemed to me, appeared after a while and invited me in.

"She and her aged mother were the only occupants of the house, the men of the family being in the Confederate army. We chatted pleasantly for a few minutes, when my fair hostess arose and said: 'Colonel, you ran a great risk in leaving your horse in such an exposed position. The Yankee pickets are all about it. I will go and put him in the barn.'

"She left the room and after a few minutes returned, when we resumed our conversation. Suddenly she started up and listened. 'Colonel, you must go now,' she exclaimed. 'I hear the sound of horses' hoofs; the Federals are coming!' Rushing out of doors, she led my horse to the back of the house, and I, following her, jumped on his back.

"The most natural thing for me to have done would have been to set spurs to him and get away as soon as possible. But I could not. I was young and impressionable, and the situation was entrancing. The moon shed a silver light upon the earth, a gentle breeze was stirring and the rustle of the leaves in the grand old trees was like music to my soul. And amid these enchanting surroundings a beautiful face with tearful eyes looked into mine, beseeching me to hasten.

"I could not resist the temptation, and stooping down from my horse put my arm around her, drew her closer to my side and kissed her. As I did so a shower of bullets passed over my head. One of them went through the rim of my hat. I was in full sight of a company of Federal horsemen. No other warning was necessary. My horse realized the danger as well as I and a race for life ensued. The enemy pressed hard upon me for a time, and more than once their bullets grazed my head, but fortune favored me and I at length reached the Confederate lines in safety. Do you wonder that I remember when a kiss saved my life?"

Ages at Which Men Marry.

Statistics show that a law of chances governs in the vast majority of cases the ages at which men marry, who are engaged in certain occupations. Workmen and artisans take unto themselves wives at an earlier age than those whose vocations are of a more intellectual kind. Thus, miners, textile factory hands, laborers and artisans marry at an average of twenty-two years. Of these the miners are first in the field, more than 100 of every 1,000 of them securing wives before they have become of age. Workers in textile fabrics run them close, then come shoemakers and tailors, and they are followed by artisans and laborers. Farmers and farmers' sons consider twenty-five early enough. Commercial clerks seek the pleasures of matrimony at twenty-six. Shop keepers and shopmen postpone the rapture a little while longer. Professional men and gentlemen of independent means rarely care to encumber themselves even with so delightful a burden as a wife until they have toed the line of over thirty years. Though the rich marry at a more ripe age than the working fraternity, they continue marrying until long after the last named have ceased to wed. Whereas fourteen miners and twenty-five artisans in every 1,000 marry between the ages of thirty-five and forty, nearly 100 of the professional and independent class do. It is explained in this way: The rich like to see something of the world and its pleasures before settling down to sober matrimony. A laborer has neither desire nor opportunity for it. When he has a house of his own, and a wife to look after it for him, he has attained, perhaps, to the height of his ambition. It is said a man is neither physically nor mentally mature until he is thirty, and if this is true, it stands to reason a man at that age should be better fitted for the duties of a husband and father than a stripling of twenty-one.—N. Y. Ledger.

The English Language.

Professor Vambery has been lecturing on the "Fashion of Languages" before the Buda-Pest English Club. English, he said, may now be called the most fashionable language in all the five parts of the world. It began to spread in the first decades of the century through English literature, and in Asia by means of accelerated communication. Steamers were the wings of the English language in the far East, and its spreading from India and the Straits Settlements to China and Japan is simply miraculous.

There is no exaggeration in saying that the number of English-speaking Asiatics amounts today to 3,000,000; that of Europeans to more than 1,000,000, and these, added to 126,000,000 Anglo-Saxons, give a total of English-speaking men and women of 130,000,000. Should the increase continue in the same proportion, the middle of next century will have 200,000,000 English-speaking persons and the English will have no rival in the world beside the Chinese.

Phonetically English is unsuitable for the foreigner, and the lecturer declares he always suffer pain in the jaws when speaking publicly in England and trying to imitate genuine English. The phonetic difficulties are, however, amply rewarded through the expressiveness, the rare precision, vigor and exactness in which English surpasses all other European tongues.—London News.

BIG BATTLESHIP SUNK.

The British Battleship Victoria Run Down by her Consort.

The British battleship Victoria was sunk last Friday near Tripoli, a seaport in the Eastern Mediterranean, by her consort, the British battleship Camperdown. Some 463 lives were lost. Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., Vice-Admiral in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, is among those who perished. Both vessels belonged to the Mediterranean Squadron. The Victoria flew the flag of the Vice-Admiral. The two battleships were engaged in naval tactics off the Syrian coast. The weather was bright and the sun shining. The two ships were going through their maneuvers within a distance of three miles of each other, which gave each ship but a small space considering the reaction of the tide. Suddenly the Camperdown was carried towards the Victoria by the tide in a rapid way. Before the Victoria could steam ahead or the Camperdown's commander obtain control of his vessel, she struck the Victoria. The Camperdown's ram hit the flagship near the foremost starboard turret, tearing an immense hole in her side, extending into several watertight compartments. The Victoria at once began to settle, and while her crew were trying to shut bulkhead doors to prevent the water spreading, she turned over and instantly sank from sight. So rapidly was the plunge taken that those on board the Victoria had but little chance to cut loose the small boats. Several, however, were released, only to be carried down by the suction. Of this number 255 managed to get out of the whirlpool and were rescued by the small boats of the Camperdown. Eye witnesses report that the vessel was nearly cut in two alongside, and that every one below deck at the time perished. The news of the disaster caused the greatest excitement throughout England. The Victoria was a single turret ship, carrying two 110-ton guns mounted in a forward turret coated with eighteen inches of compound armor; one 10-inch 29-ton gun, firing aft, and a broadside auxiliary armament of twelve 6-inch 5-ton guns. Of artillery of smaller nature she carried twenty-one quick-firing and eight machine guns. Her maximum speed was 16.75 knots. She could stow 1,200 tons of coal in her bunkers, and her radius of action at ten-knot speed, with her full complement of coal, was estimated at 7,000 knots. Her armored belt and bulkheads consisted of compound armor from sixteen to eighteen inches in thickness. It is believed this disaster, showing the unwieldiness of big battleships and the terribly effective power of the ram as a naval weapon, will cause another revolution in ocean warfare, and lead to a general building of vessels like the Ammen ram. A complete model of the Victoria is part of the British naval exhibit at Chicago.

Home Rule Finances.

Mr. Gladstone's new financial proposals in connection with the proposed Irish Parliament do not meet with cordial approval from Irish Home Rulers, but will probably be accepted as the best thing obtainable. The new scheme provides that the revenue shall be divided into two classes—general and special. Ireland shall bear her own civil charges. A separate exchequer and consolidated fund shall be established. The taxes imposed by the Irish Parliament shall form part of the special revenue to be applied to the public service of Ireland. The postage duties in Ireland, until the imperial contribution shall have been revised, shall be imposed by the Imperial Parliament. If the post-office revenue shall be less than the expenditures the deficiency must be paid to the Imperial Exchequer out of the Irish Exchequer. An illustrative treasury statement, based upon the receipts and expenditures of 1892-93, shows a surplus of $2,560,000.

New York's New Postmaster.

"I expect to take hold of my duties at that post-office on July 1," said Mr. Dayton, New York's new postmaster, "and will devote the months of July and August to a careful study of the requirements of the place. I am convinced that the office needs a thorough overhauling. Matters have been running on in the same old way there for the past thirty years, and I have a number of suggestions for changes to submit to the Postmaster-General." Mr. Dayton added that all of the clerks who were efficient would be retained in their places, providing they come under the operations of the civil service law. An inventory of the Government properties in the post-office will take place June 30.

Senator Hill Denies Writing a Letter.

Senator Hill was asked at Albany about a letter on the silver question, purporting to have been sent by him from Albany to the President of the Board of Trade at Cincinnati. Senator Hill said that he had written no letter to Cincinnati on the silver question or any other question, but that at the request of Mr. Dolph, President of the Board of Trade of that city, for his views upon the financial question, he had caused his clerk to forward Mr. Dolph a printed copy of his remarks on his bill for the repeal of the Sherman law, delivered in the Senate in February last, and stating that his sentiments were expressed in that speech.

Reading's Affairs.

The Reading will have to provide for $1,500,000 interest on July 1, nearly $900,000 of which is due to holders of the general mortgage bonds. On the same date its indebtedness to Speyer & Co. will fall due. The latter loan is secured by $5,340,000 collateral trust bonds, $1,000,000 third preference bonds and $200,000 Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg bonds. The impression prevails that the company will be unable to meet the general mortgage interest, and it is possible that an arrangement will be made with Drexel & Co. to buy the coupons. Officials state that the company will fully meet its obligations.

The University Boat Race.

The annual university boat race between Yale and Harvard will take place at New London, Conn., on Friday of this week. The crews are believed to be pretty evenly matched, and there is lively guessing as to the result. The Yale crew will use the famous "Bob Cook" stroke, while Harvard has adopted the English University stroke. The course is four miles.

INTERVIEWING TRAMPS.

Curious Information Regarding a Curious Class of Individuals.

The Rev. J. J. McCook, of New York, preaches good citizenship by practicing it. He is always pegging away at something for the public good. Now, with the help of the mayors and police officers of fourteen American cities, he has been taking a "tramp census," and he communicates the results—or some of them—to the Forum.

The number of American tramps covered by this census is 1,349. Thirty-two questions were asked in every case, and Mr. McCook grieves that he inadvertently omitted a thirty-third, though he tells us in the same breath of one involuntarily catechumen who found the thirty-two too many. "That's a devil of a lot of questions," exclaimed this indignant victim, "to ask a fellow for a night's lodging!" In the most ambitious previous tramp census of which Mr. McCook has heard—London, 1889—the number of weary wanderers questioned was only 286.

Of these 1,349 American tramps, less than one-half describe themselves as unskilled laborers, and only sixteen say they have no regular calling. Of the representatives—on the retired list—of skilled labor, 46 per cent. say they used to be sailors, firemen, brakemen, shoemakers, curriers, teamsters, hostlers, blacksmiths or horseshoers. Mr. McCook's drag net caught three electricians, two brokers, two reporters, a music teacher, a designer, an artist ."a real German count"), a Salvation Army captain, a "gentleman," but no clergyman and no professor. "The sedentary clerk," he tells us, "was just as numerous as the nomadic peddler."

Nearly all of the 1,349 tramps are in the prime of life, averaging much younger than their (recorded) fellow pilgrims in England and Germany. "Following my results," says Mr. McCook, "we may expect to find one tramp in twenty under twenty years, three out of five under thirty-five, seventy-five out of every 100 under forty, and one in twelve fifty or over. Only one in 111 will be over seventy."

Of the whole number questioned 83.5 per cent. promptly said their health was "good;" 8 per cent. "pretty good," or "not very good;" 8.5 per cent. "bad." This at a time when the grip was raging among well-fed, well-housed people, and the general death rate was disquietingly high. "Neither the tramp's age nor his health, then," concludes Mr McCook, "is a bar to successful labor.

Only fifty out of the 1,849 owned up to having been on the road more than a year. The explanations of their presence there given by 82.8 per cent. of the whole number were: "Out of money," "Out of work," "Looking for work." Twelve "wanted to see the country;" eight "wanted to take life easy;" six said they would not work; twenty-five laid their tramping to drink. One exceptionally candid wanderer diagnosed his case in three words, "Whiskey and lazy."

As to nativity, 56.1 per cent. of the 1,349 were born in this country, 20.3 per cent. in Ireland, 6.6 per cent. in England, 8.4 per cent. in the Scandinavian countries, 2.6 per cent in bonny Scotland. There are thirteen negroes in the lot and one Indian. Only one Southern State is represented, and that by a white man. "The tramp," remarks Mr. McCook, "seems to be a product of our Northern civilization and to move along the more temperate belt, avoiding extremes of heat and cold as being disagreeable and less favorable to health."

Don't think of the tramps as illiterate: 1,187 of the 1,849 can read and write, 16 of the 162 who can't write can read, and one of the favorite purchases is the daily newspaper. Only 7.3 per cent. are married; 4.4 per cent. are widowers. Thirty of the 1,849 say they are total abstainers, 450 that they are temperate, 825 that they are intemperate. Only 5.8 per cent. own up to having been convicted of crimes other than drunkenness. Only 113 say they have no religion. Only 116 say they have seen the inside of the almshouse. By their own admission 14.9 per cent. of the whole number are, or have been, specially dangerous to the public health.

Are Women Responsible?

It was Marguerite of Valois who said, with unusual severity for a woman, that "the less one sees and knows men the higher one esteems them."

It is obvious that the cynical Margaret really meant to say that the better one knows men the greater is one's contempt for them.

These sharp-tongued assaults are interesting and diverting as specimens of satirical raillery, but to the analytical mind they present nothing worth while. The simple truth is, women do not hold such sentiments towards men; though every one knows that to a considerable extent they would be justified in so holding. The general attitude of women is one of seeming worshipful admiration. This is bad, especially for very young men, who are thus puffed up by conceit and made unspeakably disagreeable, whereas were they let alone they might disclose a becoming measure of modesty and self-distrust. It is about time for women to face the fact that they are directly chargable with most of the unpleasing characteristics of man. They constantly feed his vanity; they habitually practice dupliciity and in their intercourse with him the note of sincerity is seldom heard. Naturally the man desires the "clinging trust" of the woman, but he is too dull-headed to perceive that what he takes for clinging trust is clever diplomacy, and it is an axiom that the only way to become a clever diplomat is to cultivate deceit.

The Creole.

A creole, strictly speaking, is any person born in this country or the West Indies of European ancestors; also any person born in or near the tropics, and this is the sense in which the word is usually employed. The use of the word, however, has been by some restricted first to children of foreign parents born in Louisiana, and, second, to children of Spanish or French parents born in Louisiana, and then in the North the word has been perverted so that it is believed to imply some strain of negro blood in a person to whom it is applied. It does not imply anything of the sort.—New York Herald.

Already Done.

Starter—I met a man this morning who said I looked like you.

Smartley—Tell me who he is and I'll go and knock him down.

Starter—I did that myself.

VANDERBILT'S MOUNTAIN HOME.

How a Wilderness has Been Transformed into a Flower Garden.

George W. Vanderbilt, one of the younger members of that famous family, has developed an untamed North Carolina forest into a beautiful home. He is not yet thirty years of age, but, to judge from the Lewisburg, Pa., Chronicle's description of the transformation he has effected in the North Carolina mountains, he seems to be spending his money with an intelligence somewhat rare among men who have so much to spend, and his enterprise is suggestive of the period which, in view of the rapid increase of the population of the country, cannot be very far distant when land in the United States must be very much more valuable than it is to-day. Mr. Vanderbilt's tastes are said to run in the direction of art and letters. His North Carolina enterprise indicates that he represents a development in his beyond the money acquiring stage. His first step was to purchase, besides several mountains, 18,000 acres of land along the French Broad and the Swananoa Rivers. The next step in which he exhibited unusual intelligence in enjoying his opportunities was to restrain the natural temptation to carry out plans of his own and to employ the services of the greatest landscape artist in the country, Frederick Law Olmstead, who had so much to do with laying out the World's Fair grounds. So far, sixty-five miles of macadam road have been constructed on Mr. Vanderbilt's North Carolina estate. Seven hundred men are employed, their wages running from $1 per day to the salary of $12,000 paid to the overseer.

Three years ago the work of transforming old fields, pastures and woodlands into a harmonious landscape began, and Prof. Harbeson, who has spent many days in studying the development of the place, is enthusiastic over the progress made. He says that Druid Hill Park, at Baltimore; Fairmount Park, at Philadelphia; the Boston Garden and the Central Park, of New York, contain nothing that is comparable with several miles of the approach on the Vanderbilt estate, which is art of the highest kind, a combination of nature and the work of man so happily joined that the eye cannot tell where the one ends and the other begins. Bowlders have been set in place, rhododendrons transplanted, and the whole is dechared to be a poem in plants, trees and flowers, the longest poem ever made and one of the greatest. A trained forester is setting out large plantations of forest trees. The arboretum is declared to surpass the famous Arnold arboretum at Cambridge, and when completed will contain every tree, shrub and woody plant found in the world which is hardy to the climate. Ten miles of railroads have been constructed to transport materials about the estate. Vast extents of land, which a year or so ago were entirely unproductive, have been so changed by plowing, heavy manuring and green soiling that to-day Prof. Harbeson says they are growing as fine crops as can be grown in the most fertile valleys of the Northern States. Lately Mr. Vanderbilt has added 20,000 acres for a hunting park. There will be deer parks and lakes, and the house, which will cost about $5,000,000, it is said, will be the largest dwelling-house in the world and one of the world's most famous structures. Already by the introduction of mosses and vines at the bridges portions of the place have taken on the appearance of age and the appearance of newness has been overcome.

The First Consul.

Just before the review began we saw several officers in gorgeous uniforms ascend the stairs, one of whom, whose helmet seemed entirely of gold, was Eugene de Beauharnais. A few minutes afterwards there was a rush of officers down the stairs, and among them I saw a short, pale man, with his hat in his hand, who resembled Lord Erskine in profile. But, though my friend whispered, "C'est lui," I did not comprehend that I beheld Bonaparte till I saw him stand alone at the gate.

In another moment he was on his horse, while I, trembling with emotion, gazed on him intently, endeavoring to commit each expressive, sharply-chiseled feature to memory, contrasting also with admiration his small, simple hat, adorned with nothing but a little tri-colored cockade, and his blue coat, guiltless of gold embroidery, with the splendid adornments of the officers who followed him.

At length the review ended—too soon for me. The First Consul sprang from his horse. We threw open our door again, and, as he slowly reascended the stairs, we saw him very near us, and in full face, while his bright, restless, expressive and, as we fancied, dark blue eyes beaming from under long black eyelashes, glanced over us with a scrutinizing but complacent look.—Mrs. Opie, in Tait's Magazine, 1831.

Many Faces in One.

A comical story is told of a young man who was shown a photograph of a young lady which seemed to impress him very much. The impression of the countenance in the portrait denoted a strong will, yet a gentle disposition. It was the face of a young lady whom one would like to know.

"Who is the original of this portrait?" the young man inquired.

"The graduating class of Smith College, Northampton," was the reply.

It was a composite photograph, and the admiring young man awoke regretfully to the fact that there was in reality no such lady as the one whose face had so strongly impressed him—or, rather, that there were forty-nine of her!

A young lady who, on seeing a composite photograph of a small circle of friends of which she was a member, exclaimed: "It is so charming to enjoy the portrait of somebody who is all one's intimate friends at once!"

Mind Acting on Matter.

He—I am afraid it will be a great shock to her to find that her fiance is flirting with that handsome blonde.

She—Yes; I shouldn't wonder if it made her hair turn light in one night.—World's Fair Puck.

Needless Advice.

Mrs. Essey—If you drink brandy without putting water in it you will ruin the coat of your stomach.

Hen Essey (absently)—Never mind; it's an old coat.—Puck.

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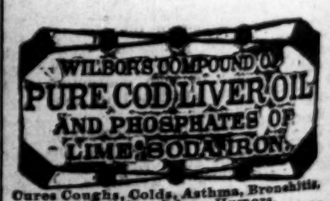

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